(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1478.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1774.

WARSAW, *September* 28.

THE following are some of the cardinal laws, concerning which, the three courts will not suffer any kind of contradiction:

ARTICLE I. "The crown of Poland shall be for ever elective, and never otherwise; and the succession to the throne for ever abolished; so that whoever shall be guilty of any attempt to render it hereditary shall be ipso facto an enemy of his country, and punished as such.

II. "Foreign candidates to the throne having been the chief and most common occasion of troubles and divisions among the citizens, it is enacted, that for the future no person shall be elected king of Poland and great duke of Lithuania, but a Pole of noble parentage, native of Poland, and having estates therein; and that all foreign princes shall be for ever excluded.

"The sons or grandsons of a king cannot be elected immediately after the death of their father or grandfather, but there must be an interval of at least two reigns before they can be eligible.

III. "The government of Poland shall be for ever republican, free, and independent. The true principle of this government consisting in the strict execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the balance of the powers of the three orders, viz. of the king, the senate, and the equestrian order. A permanent council shall be established, which shall be vested with the fullest executive powers, and to which the equestrian order, hitherto excluded from all state employments during the intervals of the diets, shall be admitted, as will be more fully explained in the arrangements hereafter to be made in concert with the three ministers.

"The said permanent council, uniting in the three orders of the state all authority, shall, under the presidence of the king, have the distribution of all employments and graces."

NAPLES, *Sept.* 28. Their Sicilian majesties returned from the island of Procita on Saturday last in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their majesties return to this city, an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been discontented at the high price of provisions, (some essential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ships with cheese for Naples, which produced a great scarcity of that necessary article at Palermo: these ships, however, were stopped just without the harbour, and their cargoes sold at the market price, to the people, by order of the prætor, Prince Cassaro, who was soon after seized with the strangury, and died the 20th instant. This nobleman having been attended during his illness by the viceroy's (the marquis de Fogliani's) surgeon, a suspicion arose amongst the rioters, that the viceroy wished his death; whereupon they proceeded to the number of about thirty thousand, to the viceroy's palace, where the prince Pietra Persia, son of the prince of Buttera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the viceroy. This young nobleman seeing them enter the apartment, resolutely asked what they would have? and upon being answered, the life of the viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they should forbear, saying, spare the life of this innocent old man, or first take mine. This spirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to spare the viceroy's life on his account, but insisted that he should instantly quit the kingdom; upon which the prince attended him to the water-side, where a Genoese vessel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters, having detected one of their number secreting some of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life lost during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the archbishop for their viceroy.

LONDON, *October* 9.

A gentleman, in an address to Lord North, says: "Not one of those ships established in the New-York trade will receive the tea on board, ordered to be sent to North America on the East India company's account. Only the friends of Hutchinson and Oliver choose to carry it to Boston, and it is under cover of an armament they even hope to land it there."

The same gentleman concludes his address thus: "A storm is now gathering in America which will either ruin the friends and dependents of my Lord Bute in this country, or seperate the colonies for ever from its dominions."

Oct. 16. The expectations of the friends to liberty are strongly revived at the report of the death of Col. Luttrell, who, it is said, died a few days since, in his tour to the continent, whither he had accompanied his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

If the report of the death of Col. Luttrell should prove true, it will occasion no small embarrassment to the ministry, as the sheriffs, it is thought, will disclaim all obedience to the speaker's warrant, for the election of another member for Middlesex.

Extract of a letter from Lagoes, in the province of Algave, in Portugal, to a merchant at Rotterdam, dated August 23, 1773.

"The inhabitants of this province have been lately much terrified by several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for near two days. On the 27th of last month, about eight o'clock in the morning, the first shock was felt at Castro Mazin, a little frontier town on the west side of the mouth of the river Guadiana: It lasted for the space of half a minute, in which time a religious house, belonging to the Dominican friars, was thrown down, as were several other houses, the falling of which killed many people. The river Guadiana swelled much above its banks, and deluged out a great quantity of water, which overflowed the country a long way, and did considerable damage, sweeping away cattle, corn, fruits, and every thing in its way. Many of the vessels in the bay lost their anchors, and were thrown on shore; a great number of fishing boats were thrown on the land, and several men perished. The rocks on the banks of the Guadiana were moved in several places, and several large pieces fell, which, by their size, the height they fell from, and the undulating motion from the earth beneath, either buried themselves in the ground, or in the bed of the river. The same shock was felt, and nearly about the same time, at all the towns along the coast, from the Guadiana to Cape St. Vincent's, being about 27 leagues, especially here and at Faro, where the hospital was thrown down, the house of mercy, and some other houses much damaged, and several small vessels and fishing boats were thrown on shore, but happily no lives were lost, as have yet been heard of. What is remarkable, the swell of the sea was very perceptible, nearly at the same time, along the whole coast, and so palpable, that the people in the vessels felt the risings, and one in Faro harbour was pulled under water by her anchors holding fast, but happily no people were on board. The fishermen here have suffered pretty much in their boats, &c. but no other damage was done, though the shock was felt very sensibly; smaller shocks were felt at uncertain periods till the 29th at night, when they happily subsided, without any more dangerous consequences."

Oct. 25. Letters from Rome advise, that the reason for the revolt of the people at Palermo, was on account of the viceroy's granting permission for exporting grain and oil, to the same Genoese, who in 1764, during a great dearth of provisions, had amassed no less a sum than half a million of crowns by his monopolizing the necessaries of life.

Oct. 26. It was yesterday reported at St. James's, that his majesty had sent a congratulatory letter to his holiness the pope, for his spirited conduct in suppressing the Jesuits.

We are assured by a person who pretends to speak from the most authentic information, that nothing has prevented the resignation of lord North, since his difference with the friends of the late duke of Bedford in March last, relative to India affairs, but waiting to fix on a proper person to succeed him. J—n was proposed, but was rejected in the closet.

A snow packet from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with some creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themselves masters of Merida in Mexico.

By several recent dispatches from Paris, we learn that something bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Versailles; and the courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conspiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the king of France instantly to declare war against Great-Britain, or, in case of refusal, to have seized his person. The dispatches actually mention, that the duke de Broglio, count de Guignes, and two other noblemen, had in effect so far got the French king into their possession, that the duke de Broglio absolutely told his majesty, that he would go to Turin as ambassador extraordinary, and that the count de Guignes must and should depart that very instant for the court of Great-Britain. Happily for the king, the duke d'Aguillon, who had previously intimated to his majesty the general outlines of this conspiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before these bold demands upon the king were made by the duke de Broglio; when the king seeing the necessity of seeming to give way to the duke de Broglio, pretended to yield himself up entirely to him. The duke de Broglio, overjoyed with this conquest, was going from the king's apartments; but to his great astonishment was presented with the letter de cachet in less than a minute de par le roy. The denouncement of this plot seems to account for lord Stormont's long absence from the court of Versailles; for had it succeeded, and had lord Stormont been there on the spot, it is far from being improbable but his person, or at least his papers, would have been seized."

A letter received last Friday from Bruges, by a gentleman at the west end of the town, assures us, that on the night preceding the date of the letter at ten o'clock, all the superiors of the English college of Jesuits in that town, were suddenly expelled and turned into the street, to the great surprize and amazement not only of themselves, but of the whole town. The students, or young Jesuits, were suffered to remain—but they resented the inhuman treatment of their superiors so much, that they tore and destroyed almost all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deserted the college, to take their fate along with their superiors.

Oct. 26. The state of the finances of this country was such last year (the eleventh of a profound peace) as not to enable the minister to lessen the national debt; and the sinking fund receiving no aid from a lottery, and there being a falling off of 100,000l. and upwards, in the receipt of the customs, beside considerable deficiencies in other branches of the revenue, it is presumed nothing will be paid off the next. This then being the case, there cannot be a more proper time for applying the produce of the sales of unserviceable ships and stores belonging to the navy to the public use, and thereby, in all probability, prevent the king's subjects from being loaded with fresh taxes in the 12th year of peace.

DUBLIN, *November* 1.

The Shepherdess, Wright, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-seed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overset in a gale of wind off Ushant, on the French coast, and totally lost the 9th instant. The captain and crew were taken up by a West-Indiaman from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantz.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South-Carolina)* Dec. 6.

Last Wednesday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling, master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India company in London, and consigned to Roger Smith, Esq; and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three-pence sterling a pound, imposed (in the year 1767) by the very same act of parliament of Great-Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, paints and glass, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, without our consent, and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expressly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the colonies in all cases whatsoever—which, if admitted in America, will be acknowleging an equal power, to raise hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of heaven—and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm; for, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships, had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thursday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the great hall over the exchange at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done in the present case?

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday—and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously requested to take the chair, was placed therein.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen in trade should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more teas, that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our consent—which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

"We the underwritten, do hereby agree, not to import, either indirectly, any teas that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America."

It was next proposed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the East-India company's tea had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty which they apprehended to be unconstitutionally laid, would be exceedingly disagreeable to their fellow-citizens, and

the body of inhabitants of this province; and that therefore it was requested, they would not accept the said commission, but return the tea, to the proprietors thereof, in the same bottom that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, those gentlemen severally shewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the tea, as the people had requested—and Mr. Smith added, to his lasting honour, that he had determined some weeks before it arrived, not to have any concern in a business, which his countrymen conceived to have so fatal a tendency. This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud shouts of applause.

Capt. Curling apprehending himself involved in some difficulties, by this determination, then desired to be informed, how he should extricate himself from them. He was answered, "by keeping all the tea on board his vessel, and returning with it to England."

A committee was then appointed, to wait, the next day, upon such gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were not present, with the agreement already signed by several, not to import any more teas, subject to the aforesaid duty, in order that they might add their names: and the committee were, Capt. Gadsden, Col. Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esqrs; and Mr. Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was dissolved, after unfeigned thanks had been returned to the chairman, &c.

On Saturday the said committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requested of them: and we have the pleasure to inform the public, that upwards of fifty respectable names were that day subscribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were absent, others desired a little time to consider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to subscribe their names as soon as it is determined in whose hands the agreement shall be lodged.

In the mean time, the principal planters and landholders have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is signing very fast, and, we are told, runs in these words, viz.

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourselves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great-Britain, passed in the year 1767, imposing a duty on teas imported from thence, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon us, in America, without our consent, do hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him or herself, that we will not, either directly or indirectly import, buy or sell, or any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or selling, any teas that will pay the aforesaid duty: and that we will not purchase any goods of any person or persons whomsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy or sell any such teas: and this we do, because we conceive, that the payment of such duties, will be acknowledging a power which the British parliament hath assumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent constitution, "to tax against our consent."

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 24.

In captain M'Larty's ship came passenger Mr. Godfrey M'Neil, a gentleman of fortune in Argyleshire, with the view to fix upon a settlement for a number of families from that part of the Highlands of Scotland, who intend for America as soon as he returns. The spirit of migration is become so universal there that it is thought the country must soon be almost depopulated, unless the landholders take some speedy and effectual means to quiet their poor tenants, who are now determined not to bear their oppressions any longer.

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

On Thursday the following advertisement was handed about the city, viz.

The members of the association of the sons of liberty, are requested to meet at the city hall, at one o'clock, to-morrow, (being Friday) on business of the utmost importance;—and every other friend to the liberties and trade of America, are hereby most cordially invited, to meet at the same time and place.

The committee of the association.

Thursday, New-York, December 16, 1773.

December 17, 1773.

IN pursuance of this advertisement, although the weather was bad, at one o'clock P. M. a very numerous and respectable number of the citizens met at the city-hall, when Mr. John Lamb, a member of the association, addressed the meeting, and informed them, that he was desired, by a number of his fellow citizens, to communicate to them, that there were several letters received from the committee of correspondence of the town of Boston, and a letter from Philadelphia, relative to the importation of the East-India company's tea; which it was desired might be communicated. The letters were accordingly read; and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was chosen to answer those letters, and to correspond with our sister colonies on the subject of the dutied tea. The association of the sons of liberty was then read, and is as follows, viz.

The association of the sons of liberty, of New-York.

IT is essential to the freedom and security of a free people, that no taxes be imposed upon them but by their own consent, or their representatives. For "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take when he pleases, to himself?" The former is the undoubted birth-right of Englishmen, to secure which they expended millions and sacrificed the lives of thousands. And yet, to the astonishment of all the world, and the grief of America, the commons of Great-Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and detestable stamp-act, reassumed the power of imposing taxes on the American colonies; and insisting on it, as a necessary badge of parliamentary supremacy, passed a bill, in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, imposing duties on all glass, painters colours, paper, and teas, that should after the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the lords, obtained the royal assent. And thus, they, who from time immemorial, have exercised the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and subsidies, according to their own free will and pleasure, signified by their representatives in parliament, do, by the act in question, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the same right. As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our slavery, and would sap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we should become slaves to our brethren and fellow subjects, born to no greater stock of freedom than the Americans; the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the merchants and inhabitants of the ancient American colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great Britain, until the above-mentioned act should be totally repealed.

This agreement operated so powerfully to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of England that many of them were un-employed. To appease their clamours, and to provide the subsistence for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the parliament in 1770, repealed so much of the revenue act as imposed a duty on glass, painters colours, and paper, and left the duty on tea, as a test of the parliamentary right to tax us. The merchants of the city of New-York and Philadelphia, have strictly adhered to the agreement, so far as it related to the importation of articles subject to an American duty; have convinced the ministry, that some other measure must be adopted to execute parliamentary supremacy over this country: and to remove the distress brought on the East-India company, by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to increase the temptation, to shippers of tea from England, an act of parliament passed the last session, which gives the whole duty on tea, the company were subject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchasers, and exporters; and when the company have ten millions of pounds of tea, in their warehouses, exclusive of the quantity they may want to ship, they are allowed to export tea, discharged from the payment of that duty, with which they were before chargeable. In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ships, application was made by the company, to the captain of those ships to take the tea on freight; but they virtuously rejected it. Still determined on the scheme, they have chartered ships to bring over the tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they succeed in the sale of that tea, we shall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty—Therefore, to prevent a calamity, which of all others, is the most to be dreaded—slavery, and its terrible concomitants—We, the subscribers, being influenced from a regard to liberty, and disposed to use all lawful endeavours in our power, to defeat the pernicious project, and to transmit to our posterity, those blessings of freedom, which our ancestors have handed down to us; and to contribute to the support of the common liberties of America, which are in danger of being subverted, do, for those important purposes agree to associate together, under the name and stile of the sons of liberty of New-York, and engage our honour, to and with each other, faithfully to observe and perform the following resolutions, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That whoever shall aid, or abet, or in any manner assist, in the introduction of tea, from any place whatsoever, into this colony, while it is subjected by a British act of parliament, to the payment of a duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

2d. *Resolved*, That whoever shall be aiding, or assisting, in the landing, or carting of such tea, from any ship or vessel, or shall hire any house, storehouse, or cellar, or any place whatsoever, to deposit the tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

3d. *Resolved*, That whoever shall sell, or buy, or in any manner contribute to the sale, or purchase of tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, or shall aid, or abet, in transporting such tea, by land or water, from this city, until the 7th. Geo. III. chap. 46. commonly called the revenue act, shall be totally and clearly repealed, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

4th. *Resolved*, That whether the duties on tea, imposed by this act, be paid in Great-Britain, or in America, our liberties are equally affected.

5th. *Resolved*, That whoever shall transgress any of these resolutions, we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connection with them.

New York, November 29, 1773.

Mr. Lamb then put the question, whether they agreed to these resolutions? it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

The mayor and the recorder came into the meeting, and informed them that they had a message from government to deliver to the people; and to take their sense upon it. Whereupon it was agreed that the mayor should deliver the message; which he accordingly did in the words following:

"Gentlemen, I have a message from government to deliver to you. The governor declares that the tea will be put into the fort at noon-day; and engages his honour that it shall continue there, till the council shall advise it to be delivered out, or till the king's order, or the proprietor's order is known: and then the tea will be delivered out at noon-day. Gentlemen, is this satisfactory to you?" no, no, no.

Mr. Lamb then read to the people the act of parliament, that imposes the duty on tea imported into America, and after making some pertinent remarks on the commons of Great-Britain's giving and granting the property of the Americans, and that the duty was due on the landing of the tea, put the following question.—"Is it then your opinion, gentlemen, that the tea should be landed under this circumstance?" this was carried so generally in the negative, that there was no call for a division.

Whereas this body is informed, from unquestionable authority, and the letters that have now been read; that the patriotic inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston have determined, that no tea, subject to a duty by a British act of parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, should be landed in either of those places,

Resolved, Nem. con. that this body highly approve of that spirited and patriotic conduct of our brethren, of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston, in support of the common liberties of America. Then the question was put, whether this meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship, or be dissolved. It was carried, that the meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship.

Voted, That these proceedings should be published, and transmitted to the committee to the other colonies.

Dec. 22. Last night an express arrived here from Boston, who left it on Friday last, and brings sundry letters, among which is the following, viz.

Boston, *17th December*, 1773.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday we had a greater meeting of the body than ever. The country coming in from twenty miles round, and every step was taken that was practicable for returning the teas. The moment it was known out of doors, that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a pass for his ship, by the castle, a number of people buzzaed in the street, and in a very little time, every ounce of the teas on board of capts. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the bay, without the least injury to private property.

The spirit of the people on this occasion surprised all parties, who viewed the scene.

We conceived it our duty to afford you the most early advise of this interesting event, by express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By order of the committee.

P. S. The other vessel, viz. capt. Loring, belonging to messrs. Clark, with fifty-eight chests, was, by the act of God, cast on shore, on the back of Cape Cod.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 24.

At two o'clock this afternoon arrived in this city a gentleman, who came express from New-York, with the following interesting advices from Boston, which were sent there by express also.

BOSTON, *December* 16.

It being understood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ship Dartmouth, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East-India company's tea on board, there was on Monday last, P. M. a meeting of the committee of several of the neighbouring towns, in Boston, and Mr. Rotch was sent for, and enquired of whether he continued his resolution to comply with the injunctions of the body assembled, at the old south meeting-house, on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the best council, and found that in case he went on of his own motion, to send that ship to sea in the condition she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him, and therefore he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said meeting, to be the effect of compulsion and unadvised, and in consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in case he did.

Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a clearance for his ship in the custom-house, and in case of a refusal enter a protest, and then apply in like manner for a pass, and order her to sea. To all which he answered in the negative. The committees, doubtless, informing their respective constituents of what had passed, a very full meeting of the body was again assembled at the old south meeting-house on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again present, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the collector of the customs and demand a clearance for his ship, and ten gentlemen were appointed to accompany him as witnesses of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the committee to Mr. Harrison's lodgings, and made the demand. Mr. Harrison observed, he could not give answer till he consulted the comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning give a decisive answer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, *December* 17.

Having met on Thursday morning, to o'clock, they sent for Mr. Rotch, and asked him if he had been with the collector, and demanded a clearance, he said he had; but the collector said, that he could not, consistent with his duty, give him a clearance, till all the dutiable articles were out of his ship; they then demanded of him whether he had protested against the collector; he said he had not: they ordered him * upon his peril to give immediate orders to the captain, to get his ship ready for sea, that day, enter a protest immediately against the custom-house, and

* *By the act, any dutiable goods on board a vessel after lying* 20 *days in a harbour become liable to the payment of the duties. The people waited till the last day, and in a few hours the ship, (to secure the duties then payable) was to have been delivered to the custody of the man of war.*

then proceed to the governor, (who was at his ſeat at Milton, ſeven miles off) and demand a paſs for his ſhip to go by the caſtle. They then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. to wait on Mr. Rotch's return; having met according to adjournment, there was the fulleſt meeting ever known, (it was reckoned, that there were two thouſand men from the country) they waited very patiently till about 5 o'clock; when they found Mr. Rotch did not return, they began to be very uneaſy, and called for a diſſolution of the meeting, and finally obtained a vote for it: but the more moderate part of the meeting fearing what would be the conſequences, begging that they would reconſider their vote and wait till Mr. Rotch's return, for this reaſon, that they ought to do every thing in their power to ſend the tea back, according to their reſolves.

They obtained a vote, to remain together one hour longer; in about three quarters of an hour Mr. Rotch returned; his anſwer from the governor was, that he could not give a paſs, till the ſhip was cleared by the cuſtom-houſe, the people immediately, as with one voice, called for a diſſolution, which having obtained, they repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the tea veſſels lay, proceeded to fix tackles, and hoiſted the tea upon deck, cut the cheſts to pieces, and threw the tea over the ſide; there were two ſhips and a brig, Captains Hall, Bruce and Coffin, each veſſel having 114 cheſts of tea on board; they began upon the two ſhips firſt, as they had nothing on board but the tea, then proceeded to the brig, which had hauled to the wharf but the day before, and had but a ſmall part of her cargo out. The Captain of the brig begged they would not begin with his veſſel, as the tea was covered with goods, belonging to different merchants in town. They told him the tea they wanted, and the tea they would have; but if he would go into his cabin quietly, not one article of his goods ſhould be hurt. They immediately proceeded to unload the goods, and then to diſpoſe of the tea.

It was expected that the men of war would have interfered, as all the Captains and other officers were ordered on board their ſhips before night; and the day before, there were ſix dozen lantherns ſent on board the admiral's ſhip. The King-Fiſher, and ſeveral armed ſchooners were rigged and fitted for ſea, and the Gaſpee armed brig, arrived that day from Rhode Iſland: but the people were determined. It is to be obſerved, that they were extremely careful, that not any of the tea ſhould be ſtolen, ſo kept a good look out, and detected one man filling his pockets, whom they treated very roughly, by tearing his coat off his back, and driving him up the wharf, through thouſands of people, who cuffed and kicked him as he paſſed.

We are poſitively informed, that the patriotic inhabitants of Lexington, at a late meeting, unanimouſly reſolved againſt the uſe of bohea tea of all ſorts, Dutch or Engliſh importation; and to manifeſt the ſincerity of their reſolution, they brought together every ounce contained in the town, and committed it to one common bonfire.

We are alſo informed, Charleſtown is in motion to follow their illuſtrious example.

Quere. Would it not materially affect the bringing this deteſtable herb into diſuſe, if every town would enjoin their ſelect men to deny licences to all houſes of entertainment, who were known to afford tea to their gueſts.

Our reaſon for ſuggeſting this, is the difficulty theſe people are under to avoid diſhing out this poiſon, without ſuch a proviſion in their favour.

We have this moment received intelligence that Mr. Clarke's brigantine, commanded by capt. Loring, bilged at the back of Cape Cod. The captain has not landed his tea there, of which he has 58 cheſts on board, belonging to the Eaſt-India company.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 6.

On Thurſday laſt, as a miller, at Mr. John's mill in Frederick county, was cutting away the ice from the wheel, having neglected to ſhut down the floodgate, the moment he had removed the obſtruction, the wheel going, mangled his body in a moſt ſhocking manner.

On Saturday laſt, James Brooks eſq; received a commiſſion, appointing him clerk to the governor and council, vacant by the reſignation of Upton Scott, eſq;

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, from Rhode Iſland.

Schooner Muſquito Hawke, James Diggs, from Carolina.

CLEARED.

Schooner Hawke, William Holmes, for Boſton.

Ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander Kennedy, for Newry.

January 6, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber at the requeſt of ſeveral gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the beſt liquors of all kinds and other neceſſaries, to keep tavern in the houſe formerly Ann Middleton's. As the houſe is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence ſhall be wanting in him to have every article of the beſt quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, ſhall be his conſtant endeavours.

Thoſe perſons, who have any account againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately, and thoſe who are indebted to it, are requeſted to ſettle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon intereſt, with good ſecurity.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendſhip, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of Magotty river, within five miles of Annapolis; Alſo a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-ſide of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully ſituated on the river, with ſome cultivation and inprovements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leaſes, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indiſputable. W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.

ARRIVED in the ſhip Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarſe ſalt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, if taken from the ſhip's ſide. Alſo a few pipes and quarter caſks of the very beſt Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime coſt and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.

THE following perſons are committed to my cuſtody as runaways.

JOHN CLARK, about 36 years of age. 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, a dark complexion, has on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and oſnabrig trouſers, ſays he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly, near Newport, in New-Caſtle county, Penſylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age. 5 feet 4 inches high, ſlim made, a dark complexion, he has on two ſpotted flannel jackets, and has been a ſailor.

JOHN SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a blue coat, and oſnabrig trouſers.

JOHN LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſtout made fellow, but appears to be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, freſh complexion, has on a bloſſom coloured coat and waiſtcoat, and ſays he formerly lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Penſylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confeſſes he is a ſervant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frederick county, near to Col. Creſop's.

Their maſters, if they have any, are deſired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

Calvert County, December 24, 1773.

To be ſold at publick ſale, on the premiſes, the ſecond Monday in January 1774, by lots, or the whole, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers, for caſh, or good London bills of exchange, or private before the day of ſale; agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr. James Somervell, deceaſed,

ABOUT ſix hundred acres of land, lying near to Mr. Alexander Somervell's. Whereon is a negro quarter, and two good tobacco houſes: the land is well timbered, and there may be eaſily made a great quantity of meadow ground; ſhort credit will be given, upon giving bond with ſecurity. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, by

JOHN MACKALL,
JOHN DARE, and
RICHARD IRELAND, } truſtees.

N. B. The executrix will join with the truſtees in deed, which will clear up her right of dower.

To be let and entered on immediately,

A Blackſmith's ſhop, with a complete ſet of tools, ſituate in a good neighbourhood for trade, with a good dwelling-houſe adjoining in good repair; near which is a well that affords exceeding good water. For further particulars enquire of Captain Zachariah Wade, within two miles of Piſcataway.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brian, living in Prince George's county, near Piſcataway; taken up as a ſtray, a black horſe, about thirteen hands high, with a hog mane, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, branded on the off ſhoulder thus ꝟ H, paces, and ſhod all fours, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine years old. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Martin, executor of doctor John Martin, late of Oxford, in Talbot county, deceaſed,

A BRIGANTINE, juſt launched, burthen 100 tons, a ſtrong well built veſſel, her ſails made, her cables and whole rigging provided but not fitted Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee the veſſel in a creek where Mr. Benjamin Kemp the builder lives, near Mr. Matthew Tilghman's; and for terms may apply to the ſaid William Martin, or James Dickinſon, both near Oxford, in Talbot county. w4

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Aberly Eſq; coach and herald painter, and varniſher to their majeſties and the royal family; propoſeth (under the direction of Joſeph Horatio Anderſon, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varniſhing and guilding; as well plain as in the moſt decorated taſte. Alſo painting in freſco, cire-obſcure, decorated ceilings for halls, veſtibules, and ſaloons, either in feſtoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, guilding and burniſhing in the neateſt manner. As well houſe-painting, in diſtemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend on his ſpeedy execution: which he flatters himſelf will ſoon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, ſent or directed to Mr. Anderſon, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

Kent-Iſland, December 20, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the Rev. Matthias Harris, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, are defired to make immediate payment, And thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are defired to make them known to

w3 JOHN BARNES, Adminiſtrator.

Dorcheſter county, December 6, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber having a negro man committed to his cuſtody as a runaway while he was ſheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himſelf James Green, and ſays he came from Antigua; and the ſaid negro being ſtill in his poſſeſſion, deſires his maſter to take him away.

tf DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.

December 14, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday laſt, a ſervant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, one frock of dark coloured fuſtian, waiſtcoat of the ſame, new buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall-pox. The indenture he ſigned in London was given up to him and a diſcharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in conſideration of his former ſervice, wages after the rate of ten ſhillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

December 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis, the property of the late Capt. James Reith, whereon are a neat brick dwelling houſe, a good ſtone kitchen, and ſundry other valuable improvements. For terms apply to

5w JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid James Reith, are deſired to make payment by the laſt of January next, otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued to March court. J. W. Ad.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand acres of exceeding fine land for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both ſides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colcheſter, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

3w ROBERT BURWELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Edward Steuart, in the Fork of Patuxent, a pied ſtray bull, five years old next ſpring, marked with a crop, three ſlits and under bit on the right ear, and a crop, one ſlit and under bit on the left; he has been there and in the neighbourhood two years.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, December 13, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC,

ALL gentlemen and ladies that paſs from Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may depend on the beſt uſage and good accommodations for horſes,

By the public's moſt humble ſervant,

tf ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

Rock Caſtle, December 16, 1773.

ALL perſons having claims againſt John Morton Jordan, deceaſed, late of the city of Annapolis, are deſired once more to bring in their accounts legally proved immediately, that payment may be made. Sundry perſons have at different times told me that they have claims againſt the eſtate, for tobacco ſhipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any ſuch legal claims) to bring them in; this is to give them notice, that the adminiſtrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceaſed's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the adminiſtrator not liable for any debts of the deceaſed that may hereafter come againſt him. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought againſt them to the next court, without exception.

8 w REUBEN MERRIWETHER, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with reſpect to his effects in this province only.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Iriſh convict ſervant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, ſwarthy complexion, ſlim made, ſpeaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waiſtcoat double breaſted, white ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a Carolina ſelt hat.——Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overſeer on ſaid plantation, or the ſubſcriber living on Elk-Ridge, ſhall receive as a reward twenty ſhillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings if thirty miles, forty ſhillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

WENT away about ten days ago from the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in ſtature; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted either on the north ſide of Severn or elſewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro ſhe keeps company: if any perſon except the negro abovementioned will bring the ſaid mulatto woman to the ſubſcriber, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

tf CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

December 7, 1773.

To be leaſed for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,
or
DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leaſed between this and April next they will be offered for ſale.

May 20, 1773.

In purſuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Meſſrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt for the payment of their debts in the manner in the ſaid deed expreſſed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other ſpecialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-firſt day of February next, to meet the ſaid creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the ſaid province of Maryland, for the purpoſe of receiving their claims in writing againſt the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforeſaid, and releaſes of the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all thoſe of the ſaid creditors, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſignify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who ſhall neglect or rufuſe to releaſe and acquit the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in conſideration of the benefits and advantages the ſaid creditors are to receive under the ſaid deed, on or before the ſaid twenty-firſt day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the ſaid truſt deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inſt. at night, a convict ſervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the weſt of England, a ſpare ſlim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a new felt hat; it's poſſible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a ſum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overſeer on the abovesaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble, beſides what the law allows, paid by tf HENRY RIDGELY.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leaſed land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Buſh-Town, on the main road that goes from Buſh to York-Town, Pennſylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will ſuit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewiſe well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to ſeveral people for keeping taverns and ſtores; it is well adapted for ſuch buſineſs, as it lies in the heart of a ſettlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two ſmall plantations; on one of them a ſmall dwelling houſe in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling houſe in pretty good repair, and other convenient houſes, and a ſmall apple orchard of good fruit; there likewiſe may be made meadow enough to ſupport the place with hay, without much trouble. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the ſubſcriber.——Likewiſe to be ſold, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the houſe is almoſt new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat ſtore made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the houſe, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Eſq; Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the aforeſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indiſputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the claſſicks, by applying to the viſitors of King Williams ſchool, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual ſtipend to be £.55 ſterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each ſcholar in the latin ſchool: to a perſon, who ſhall be capable of diſcharging the office of uſher, will be given £.30 ſterling per annum certain, and £.2 : 10 cufrency paid by each ſcholar as abovementioned: to a ſcribe who can teach Engliſh, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 ſterling certain per annum, with every advantage ariſing from the ſcholars he inſtructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the houſe, beſides thoſe appropriated for the uſe of the ſcholars with a good kitchen and cellar: theſe being entirely for the uſe of the maſter, will render it a very comfortable place of reſidence. Any engagements the viſitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no perſons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned ſtations.

Signed by order,
tf JOHN DUCKETT, regiſter.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Walter Dulany, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; thoſe indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are deſired to renew without loſs of time, as otherwiſe they will be put in ſuit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3w DANIEL DULANY, jun. adminiſtrator.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcription papers will be returned to the intended publiſher in a few days, in order that he may aſcertain the number ſubſcribed for. Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be publiſhed on the firſt day of January next.

Auguſt 18, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inſt. an Engliſh convict ſervant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth ſtands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, roll trouſers, felt hat, and coarſe new ſhoes: he pretends to know the duties of a ſailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwiſe fraudulently obtained a paſs.—Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges if brought home.

tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in book-keeping and the management of a ſtore. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. tf

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RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

LONDON,

LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceaſed, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened ſhop at the houſe where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept ſtore, near the market-houſe.

He takes this opportunity to aſſure thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that he will make it his conſtant endeavour, by punctuality, and a ſtrict attention to buſineſs, to merit their laſting approbation. w 3

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Adminiſtratrix,
JONATHAN PINKNEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The times of ſeveral valuable Tailors to be diſpoſed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

PRYSE and PARKER,

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have juſt furniſhed themſelves with a large quantity of the beſt materials for the coach-making buſineſs, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their ſhop juſt without the Town-gate, oppoſite the ſmith's ſhop; and flatter themſelves they can give as great ſatisfaction to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the moſt eminent and approved of ſhops in London. All orders ſhall be punctually executed on the ſhorteſt notice and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Said Pryſe carries on the ſaddlers and harneſs-making buſineſs as uſual, and hopes, from his conſtant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

November 27, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in Dorcheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, about five feet nine or ten inches high, named Joſeph Anderſon, ſchoolmaſter, but 'tis like he may change his name, has a thin viſage, about thirty years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but ſhort, gray headed: had on when he went away, old ſurtout coat, a thin jeans coat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered of the ſame, old leather breeches, a pair of ribbed worſted ſtockings, a pair of Engliſh ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, Engliſh hat cut in the faſhion, check ſhirt, and black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis ſuppoſed he has taken with him about eighteen or twenty pounds in caſh that was ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

3w THOMAS ENNALLS, jd.

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